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EDMUND DEACON, HENRY PETERSON, } EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

} CLUBS.—FOR TERMS TO CLUBS, SEE PROSPECTUS ON THIRD PAGE.

DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, THE COMMERCIAL INTEREST, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXVIII. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1849. WHOLE NO. 1437.

Original Poetry.

TO THE WIND.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
BY G. M. L. BURROUGHS.

Above at noon, upon the low white shore
Of glorious crown I here fall thy gush,
And greeted thee beneath the mysterious,
Whom heaven did clap and trumble! The deep hush
Of Nature's sensitive worship there I die distil,
O'er the wide panting place and heave my hill.

Thou! last born, my companion in the path
Of every Angust, frolicking before,
Wirlying the light leaves as in mirth to wrath,
And the young pine tops with mysterious roar!
And then hast clustered me when my spirit bowed
Beneath the burden of the Summer cloud.

Why, now, oh gentle wind, this chilling blast?
Wintry is desolate upon the hills:
Thy Summer visitings to me are past;
Thy change is added more other ills—
Farewell! from emblem of inconstancy,
I have but found a Summer friend in thee!

THE HAND UNSEEN.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
BY CHARLES C. BROMLEY

With tireless zeal and busy thought,
Our children at their play
The restless of theory for ever sought,
And all their proud display.
With wonder eyes and lips fondly given,
But, lo, at once a hand unseen,
Our portion reads away!

The deepest blessings we prepare,
Or most fulfil our will,
Deny their wearied power to bless,
Or vanish, like the still
Stone hand unseen, with potent power,
Right in the young fruit of opening flower,
Leaving sorrow tales!

Pictures of Life.

CAPTAIN DAN HENRIE; Or, His Adventure With the Waiser.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.

Every body remembers the famous escape of Capt. Dan Henrie at Kosciuszko. The siege, the loss and daring ranger has probably passed through a greater number of perilous and singular adventures than any other officer of the same age in the service—though one of the most distinguished—that ever fell to the lot of our settled span. Yet he has a careless knack of getting into the most desperate scrapes on every possible occasion—and, of course, he fights his way out again with the most dashing gallantry.

Mark you, Dan never got into scrapes with his own people; he was far too kindly and generous for that; but he was always the first to ford for the Mexicans and Indians, which was refreshingly erratic. He hated the whole Mexican race intensely bitter and contemptuous while you listened to him talk of them; but when this feeling came to be expressed in action, it was of the most savage and deadly character. At Encarnacion, when the little band found themselves surrounded by the heavy masses of Mexican cavalry, the prospect, which, I believe, struck every man but Lieutenant Dan, who was then guide, seemed—at the proposition that warning was given among the men, urging them "to stand up to the rack, as he called it, representing that they could hope for nothing short of victory resulting in cold blooded massacre if they surrendered to the Mexicans. He reminded them of Goliad, and the Mier surrender, and of his own experience in the last case. After showering, he has only time to add the unwelcome fact of fighting their way through was the only possible chance of safety or honorable death left them, he concluded, with the characteristic piece of savage advice, "shoot low, boys—shoot them through their bellies, for the old grease will frighten their comrades—one grenzer is worth half a dozen dummies!"

His perfect knowledge of the Mexican character, as well as his mortal hatred of them, was fully displayed in his advice. Dan knew perfectly that there would be no quarter for him, for he had already become known as one of the Rifles most dreaded and fiercest enemies, and faces he remembered well; the surrender, therefore, placed him in a desperate predicament. He knew, pertinently, that whatever faith they might keep with other prisoners, they would keep none with him—that his life or safety had been provided for in an express stipulation of the terms of surrender. I have never seen this breach of faith commented on or related yet, as that it is worth while to give it in his own words. Dan, in describing the mortal hatred of the Mexican prisoners, one and all—but most particularly do they detest those of them who rose at the Alamo and escaped from Fannin. Dan had, unfortunately, not only been prominent in both these affairs, but from the fate of speaking the language as well as a native, he had always acted as interpreter, and thus became the object of as much personal enmity than any one of the other prisoners. Besides this, he had committed a very unpardonable error, as a ranger. All these can,ses combined to make his recognition general and sure at almost any point of the march. Dan was no fool, and even if it had not occurred immediately, there was no telling at what moment it might occur, and of course he fully made up his mind he made the target of their rewardly hate.

He saw these men who had recognized him whispering a moment together, and from his knowledge of the Mexican character, felt sure that an account of the murdering-fling officers had retired and left them in charge of the grenzer, he would be shot from the ran ks. Unfortunately he was mounted, like the rest of the officers, and his staff was moving in the same direction down the lines of the Mexican army. Gaining one of the guns, a beautiful mare Dan rode up to his side and whispered to him the discovery and his fears, and his plan of determination. Gaines at once, with a generous promptness, proposed that he should take his mare to make his escape, and that a high blooded mettle would—instance any Mexican horse with ease. This was temptation that Dan desired, and he eagerly accepted the offer. The officers had not yet been deprived of their pistols, and Dan borrowed a brace and placed in the saddle. The mare was very spirited and fiery, and Dan, fully roused up all his nerve by touching her with a spur. She began to pitch and plunge, and threw out her heels—This compelled the escort, or rather guard, which rode on either side of the prisoners to open their line reasonably. Dan kept it up for some minutes so as to no move all suspicion, and watched his chance, until he saw the guard were beginning to bee more careless, and regard these unruly capers r ather with amusement than otherwise. To as seeing his way open as they moved slowly through the squadron of green-coated cuty 2y, he suddenly raised up the mare in the t sides of her sides, plunged and clinging the spurs into her, she darted off like an arrow loosened from the bow, while her stronger, boldwell close along her side, after the manner of the Comanche Indians—a shower of balls was fired hurriedly after him, but without effect, as they all passed over him. The plain to the foot of the mountains was very narrow just here, and he had observed, before he made his break, that they were opposite a road which came down a narrow valley. He made for this, and succeeded in the gauntlet between several squadrons of cavalry, before he reached its shelter. Just as he was driving into it, he whirled in his saddle, and amidst the whistling of balls, shook his clenched hand at them, and shouted back his defiance. This sudden escape caused great uproar and confusion among the Mexicans, and several bundled men started in full speed in the pursuit; but the gallant mare soon left them all far enough behind, and Dan calmed down and, with sparkling boots along the deep ravine—believe the first two miles had been passed, they were out of sight in the turns of the valley-road, which he had taken at hap-hazard, without the slightest idea of where it led, now opened upon a small plain of table-land, which was occupied by a hacienda of considerable extent. As he swept by in front of the building, he saw a number of green-coats hastily mounting their horses, and in another moment came gain upon him. They thought she was falling, and raised a yell of triumph as they urged their horses to yet greater exertions—

He looked behind him, and the officers, with one of his men, was now considerably in the advance, and closely rapidly upon him. He loosened a pistol from the holster. The officer was foremost, and was already shouting to him with many "quarters, sir," to surrender, when he wheeled suddenly in his saddle and shot him dead. The lancer, who was close behind, and coming on at furious speed, attempted in vain to rein up his horse, but it was too late—he was caught in the impetus of his speed, within ten feet of Dan, who had by this time drawn his other pistol, with which he shot him through the head, and then galloped leisurely along, feeling sure that the remainder of the pursuers would not attempt to follow up by this bloody barricade he had left across their path. Dan was right

Miscellaneous.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, gives the following account of the difficulties to be encountered in the Overland Route to California. The picture looks a little overcharged, but it seems to be result of the writers experience.

A long, dreary road, of upwards of 2,000 miles, lies before you, without houses, without meat or flour, and in many places without wood, water or grass. You that start across the plains, by the time you reach Santa Fe, New Mexico—a distance of not less than 1,200 miles from St. Louis—will find your ambition and courage fail; and yet through Santa Fe is a paradise to what you will see afterward. By the time you have been fifty days out, which will be the time you will be in going there, (or kill all your oxen and mules,) you will wish yourselves back again at your work in St. Louis—mark my words. You must cook your own meals, which will be fun and sport for a few days where wood, water and grass are plenty, but after you get 100 miles beyond Council Grove, you will hunt in vain for wood, and often for water and grass.

Instead of wood, get your blankets, and two of you go out, take a circle of one mile, and pick up all the buffalo chips, (manure) you can find, which will be scarce, make your fires and cook by the blaze. While two are hunting for fuel, some will have to go for water, others picket out your mules or watch your oxen, others attend to the cooking, some attend to fixing your tent. Be sure and cook enough at night to do the next day, leaving nothing to do in the morning but boil your coffee, harness up and be off. Twenty miles is a good day's travel, two men will use a barrel of flour before getting to Santa Fe, and 200 pounds of good bacon, about 30 pounds of coffee, and if you drink whiskey (a very necessary article, by the way) two men cannot miss using ten gallons. You can travel on foot better than be troubled with a horse, for you certainly can keep up with an ox wagon and in a few days become used to it, which will harden you for the labor when called to use the pick, crow-bar, spade or shovel.

* * * * * * *

By the time you reach the gold region in California, you have expended some two hundred dollars, worn out all your clothes, become weary from the long march, ate up all you carried with you, had all your tools stolen from you, weak, sick and unable to work, without friends to administer to your wants; without a comfortable house or home—thrown in among thousands of idle, dissipated, unfeeling brutes, intent on gain; ...

PAY THE PRINTER.

[We commend the following lines to those of our subscribers who are in arrears. They may think a few dollars can be of no great importance to us, but when thousands of them come to think thus, it becomes a serious matter.]

ORIGINAL "LONG TIME AGO."

Here comes winter, here comes winter,
  Storms of hail—and snow—and sleet—
Pay the Printer, pay the Printer,
  Let him warm his hands and feet.
Here comes winter, here comes winter,
  Whitening every hill and dale;
Pay the Printer, pay the Printer,
  Send your money by the mail.
Pay the Printer, pay the Printer,
  All remember his just due,
In cold winter, in cold winter,
  He wants cash as well as you.

Merry winter, merry winter,
  It will be if all do right,
Pay the Printer, pay the Printer,
  Do the thing that is polite.
Happy winter, happy winter,
  Hark the jingling of the bells;
To the Printer, to the Printer,
  What sad tales their music tells!
Ah! poor Printer!—ah! poor Printer!—
  Your subscribers frolic all
In the winter, in the winter,
  But ne'er think of you at all!

BOOKS FOR THE FIRE.

Young readers—you whose hearts are open, whose understandings are not yet hardened, and whose feelings are neither exhausted nor encrusted by the world, take from me a better rule than any professors of criticism will teach you! Would you know whether the tendency of a book is good or evil, examine in what state of mind you lay it down. Has it induced you to suspect that what you have been accustomed to think unlawful, may after all be innocent, and that may be harmless which you have hitherto been taught to think dangerous? Has it tended to make you dissatisfied and impatient under the control of others? and disposed you to relax in that self-government without which both the laws of God and man tell us there can be no virtue, and consequently no happiness? Has it attempted to abate your admiration and reverence for what is great and good, and to diminish in you the love of your country and your fellow-creatures? Has it addressed itself to your pride, your vanity, your selfishness, or any other of your evil propensities? Has it defiled the imagination with what is loathsome, and shocked the heart with what is monstrous? Has it disturbed the sense of right and wrong which the Creator has implanted in the human soul? If so—if you have felt that such were the effects that it was intended to produce—throw the book into the fire, ...

United States SATURDAY POST.

HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

Philadelphia:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1849.

REMOVAL.

Our subscribers will please take notice that we have removed the office of the Post, from No. 66 Chesnut Street, to No. 66 South Third Street, first house below the Girard Bank. Our office is in the second story, above that of the North American.

TO POSTMASTERS.

We trust our old friends, the Postmasters, will exert themselves and get up large clubs for the mammoth Post; or if they do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, that they will show our Prospectus to some other influential and responsible person who will be willing to do so. We think there need be no great difficulty in getting subscribers to the enlarged paper, as those who will take the trouble to compare it with the other weekly papers, cannot fail to perceive that it outshines all competition. Let it be remembered, also, that *the postage is just the same on a first class paper, as on the meanest and poorest of the small reprints.*

NOTICE.

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State as well as of the town in which they live.

Post Masters or others sending for a club, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address when they can do so conveniently.

A WORD IN SEASON.

A large number of *our friends* will please bear in mind that they commenced their subscriptions last year with the first number of the enlarged paper—that of the 4th of March. Now if they ...

... goods than for C's? Not a soul; and B is forced to either reduce his wages in turn, or else give up manufacturing entirely. What unfairness and injustice then to blame any class of producers, for evils pertaining to all kinds of business, and which are the result of the great principles upon which all business is done, and to which all men have to conform to a great degree, or else see their customers abandon them, and their business ruined.

Whether these great principles are the best that could be devised, is another and a very different question. We have always inclined to the belief that under the present system, "competition" and "demand and supply" rage far too unrestrained and furiously. We think that as Christianity comes to be applied more and more to daily life and business, checks will be put in operation to restrain their over activity and violence. But so long as the present system continues, let the evil resulting from it be fairly laid to the system itself, and not to any particular class of business men, with the object of rendering them or their business odious.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION.

The Iowa Legislature adjourned on the 15th ult. In the record of its doings, we find that it has passed an Act exempting a homestead worth five hundred dollars from execution for all debts contracted after the Fourth of July next.

A bill of similar character is before the Legislature of Pennsylvania, although the amount exempted is much greater.

So far as we have examined the subject, our conviction is in favor of Homestead Exemption to a reasonable and not excessive amount—to apply of course to contracts made *after* the passage of the law.

The effect of such a law, we think, would be to limit the credit system, which it appears to us would be a benefit both to buyers and sellers.

The man who owns a small piece of land with a dwelling upon it, is now enabled to obtain a credit at the neighboring store based upon the liability of his property. Not having to pay the ready money when they buy, his wife and daughters are apt to purchase more than the means of the husband and father warrant. When the storekeeper wants his money to go East to settle off his old debts and purchase more goods, the farmer or mechanic can only furnish a part of it—perhaps the house and lot have ultimately to be sold by the Sheriff, to meet the bills thoughtlessly run up under the credit sytem.

If a Homestead Exemption Bill is passed, storekeepers will generally demand the ready money for their goods. This will force the man of small means to be economical. The storekeeper will not sell as much, but he will lose no money; and every trader knows that the loss of a few hundred ...

TALK WITH SUBSCRIBERS

Our thanks are due this week for an *increase* in our subscription list, to friends at Pittsburg, Elizabethtown, Ballsville and Baileysville, Pennsylvania; Letart Falls, Ohio; Patriot, Indiana; New Vernon, New Jersey; and Cedar Point, Virginia. Also for entirely new lists at Moorland, Ohio; Maysvil'e, New York; Yorkville, Tennessee; Culpeper C. H., Virginia; and Colebrook, New Hampshire. Also to a large number of old subscribers for the renewal of their subscriptions, and settlement of arrears.

Our correspondent at Letart Falls, Ohio, says:

The popularity of the Post at this place may be judged from its increased subscription list for the last three years, and also from the fact that the club for 1849 is more than one-third of the entire number of papers of every description taken at our little office; and this too in the face of a strong effort made by some *over righteous* church men who can recognize no excellence save in the organs of their particular church, to discourage its circulation.

Those churchmen must be a little "too good to live long." What will they say to the following: Conversing a few days ago with an officer of the "Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," he said that the officers of the Penitentiary made an objection to the admission of "religious papers" into that prison for the use of the convicts, "because they (the papers) quarrelled so much."

We have received from a correspondent a long and rather unfavorable criticism on one of our greatest poets. We have not read it yet very attentively, but may say in advance that, like honest Sancho, we are rather opposed "to looking the gift horse in the mouth." So little good poetry comes into the world, that we are inclined to thank the gods for what is sent, and not be over critical.

Our correspondent at New Vernon, N. J., says, —"I have convinced a number of the above subscribers, by comparing the Post with the ———, (the name is given, but we omit it,) that the Post is far the best." Of course, everybody is beginning to acknowledge that fact. The editors of the ——— do the best they know how, but they want "gumption."

I. W. L., of Beallsville, Pennsylvania, says he does not wish to flatter us, but he has taken the paper for the last 10 years, and would not do without it.

Various articles from correspondents in prose and verse will appear in our columns one of these days, or die and "make no sign."

THE GOLD FEVER.

The gold excitement has extended to Europe. In London the fever rages violently, throwing all other subjects of discourse quite in the shade.—Companies are constantly being formed either for ...

ROMAN CATHOLICISM.

Opinions differ very much as to the effect of the Revolution in Rome, and the expulsion of the Pope, upon the Roman Catholic Church. The Rome correspondent of the London "Daily News," one of the most liberal of the London papers, thinks that the course of recent events, so far from destroying the Catholic Church, as is frequently apprehended and predicted, will greatly strengthen it. He says:

For from being fatal to the great Western Church, called Catholic, (and by accident Roman) it is the harbinger of a new vitality; and by the destruction of the mere Italian exclusiveness, which has been a corroding ulcer for ages, that Church will really become, what it scarcely has been of late, really universal; and instead of being under the narrow management of an Italian club, will look for intellect, virtue, and sagacity throughout the range of Christendom, and recruit its staff no longer from the petty boundaries of a very ignorant territory, but from the whole domain of civilized Europe and America.

KAH-GE-GA-GAH-BOWH.

G Copway, or Kah Ge-Ga Gah-Bowh, an Indian Chief of the Ojebwa Nation, has been lecturing in Philadelphia much to the edification of the "white man." We regret to say that several of our "most respectable" citizens have come within an eighth of an inch of putting their jaws out of joint in endeavoring to pronounce the Indian name of this distinguished chief.

New Publications.

SEWARD'S ADDRESS. Through the politeness of Hugh White, M. C., we have received a copy of a Discourse before the Young Catholic Friends' Society, at Baltimore, by W. H. Seward, of New York. The following are the concluding words of the Address:

Go, then, ye laborers in a noble cause, gather the young Catholic and the young Protestant alike into the nursery of freedom; and teach them there that, although religion has many and different shrines on which may be made the offering of a "broken spirit," which God will not despise; yet that their country has appointed only one altar and one sacrifice for all her sons, and that ambition and avarice must be slain on that altar, for it is consecrated to HUMANITY.

THE LADIES' WREATH. *Edited by Mrs. S. T. Martyn.* We have received the February number of this periodical. It contains two engravings, and contributions from Mrs. Martyn, Mrs. F. L. Smith, Mrs. Eames, H. H. Paul, &c., &c. An article entitled "A Storm on the Appenines" by G. F. Secchi de Casali, gives an interesting account of the author's flight from his native city.

HOLDEN'S MAGAZINE. The February number ...

POLITICAL EXCITEMENT.

Much excitement has been caused in political circles, by the assertion that a Protocol had been agreed to between the Mexican Government and the U. S. Commissioners, virtually modifying many articles of the late Treaty. It is alleged that this Protocol was brought to light in the following manner:—The Mexican Minister—Luis De La Rosa—who negotiated the Treaty on behalf of his Government, and whose name is appended to the Protocol, in a conversation with a citizen of Washington, casually adverted to the Protocol, and spoke of its effect in connection with the Treaty. Much surprise was excited at this intelligence, and, upon solicitation, a copy was furnished by Mr. Rosa, in the words of that incorporated in the resolutions offered by Mr. Stephens. The reader will find continual reference to this matter in the proceedings of the House of Representatives, in another column. As to the character of the Protocol, and whether it is as objectionable as one party asserts it to be, we express no opinion. Our duty is done in laying it before our readers.

Mr. Stephens's resolutions, and the Protocol, are as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to furnish this House with a correct copy of the original Treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, entered into on the 2d day of February, 1848, by Nicholas P. Trist on the part of the United States, and Luis G. Cuevas, Bernardo Couto, and Miguel Atristain, on the part of the Republic of Mexico; and particularly those articles in said original Treaty which were stricken out or amended by the Senate of the United States.

Resolved, further, That the President be requested to inform this House whether there is any evidence in the Department of State of an agreement and assurance made by our Commissioners with the Mexican Government, before the ratification by said Government of said amendments, substantially in the following words, to wit:

"PROTOCOL.

Of the conference previous to the ratification and exchange of the treaty of peace between Ambrose H. Sevier and Nathan Clifford, commissioned as Ministers Plenipotentiary on the part of the United States of America, and Don Luis de la Rosa, Minister of Foreign and Internal Affairs of the Mexican Republic.

"In the city of Queretaro, on the 26th of the month of May, 1848, at a conference between their excellencies Nathan Clifford and Ambrose H. Sevier, Commissioners of the United States of America, with full powers from their Government to make to the Mexican Republic suitable explanations in regard to the amendments which the Senate and Government of the said United States have made in the treaty of peace, friendship, limits, and definite settlement between the two Republics, signed in the city of Guadalupe Hidalgo, on the 2nd day of February of the present year, and his excellency Don Luis de la Rosa, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Mexico, it was agreed, after adequate conversation respecting the ...

General News.

THE POPE IN THE UNITED STATES.

The invitation given by some of the Catholics of New York, to the Pope to view this country as a place of refuge, excites the indignation of the Freeman's Journal, (a Boston Catholic paper) which discourses in the following extraordinary language upon the subject:—

THE EXILE OF HIS HOLINESS.—In the touching pastoral of Bishop Maginn, in another column, will be found an allusion to the asylum that His Holiness might find in the Republic of the United States. This is all very well as a poetic hypothesis; as a proposition, however, it makes our blood thrill with horror. No! Sooner than that impracticable absurdity should occur—sooner than the consecrated foot of the Vicar of Christ should bear him to a soil where more than half of the public press would insult him, and more than half the remainder exhaust themselves in efforts to make political capital out of him; sooner than he should come to a land where more than one-half the Catholic population, ignorant of the etiquette that so distinguishes even the poorest peasantry of a Catholic land, would gape at him with their hats on, or sit in his presence with their heels up in the air—we would exclaim with the "*Cercle Catholique*" of France: "Rather we will go to you—our arms, our wealth, our lives, are at your service;" yes, we love you far more than we love our country or our homes; we are ready, at a sign from you, to chase out those robbers from the patrimony of St. Peter, and to re-establish your throne in the Vatican—but, Holy Father, do not afflict our Catholic hearts by seeing you in a land which is so unworthy of you, and which is too little advanced in the race of Christian civilization to know how to receive you becomingly! Such would be the language that we would address to the Sovereign Pontiff. But we shall have no opportunity to do so. There are too many nations baptised by the Church who vie with each other to do honor to the Pope, to ...

THE GOLD FEVER IN ENGLAND.—The "yellow fever" rages as fiercely in England as it does in this country, and the papers are filled with speculations and poetry upon the subject. A London paper breaks out as follows:

Yankee Doodle all agog,
  With the golden mania,
Debts no longer prove a clog—
  Happy Pennsylvania!
Those who about stocks and loans
  Kicked up such an old dust,
Live to see the very stones
  Come down with the gold dust.
Every one who digs and delves,
  Join the Indians tawny:
Take a pick and help yourselves,
  In happy Californy.

☞ The two most engaging powers of an author are, to make new things familiar, and familiar things new.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, February 3, 1849.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The demand for superfine Flour has again been limited, and the wet weather prevalent during a part of the week has tended to keep the market very inactive, and the sales have again been to only a trifling extent at \$5,12½ per bbl for common, and a good brand, in half bbls at \$5,50 per pair. Considerable supplies of Western are coming forward via New Orleans. The sales for city use have ranged from \$5,25 to 6 for common to choice and extra brands. Rye Flour is dull—300 bbls sold at \$3,12½. Corn Meal has been in but limited demand—sales of 1,200 bbls Pennsylvania at \$2,75, and a good brand at \$2,87½ per bbl. The value of Wheat Flour imported into the United States during the past fiscal year was \$163,614.

GRAIN.—The supplies generally continue light, but the market for Wheat continues dull in consequence of holders asking rates above the views of buyers, and we only hear of the sales of 6a7,000 bushels good to prime reds at \$1,11a1,13, and some prime white at \$1,15 per bushel. Rye continues scarce and in demand at 67a68c with small sales. Corn has been in moderate request, and prices are lower—sales of Pennsylvania and Southern yellow at 60a58c early in the week, and since at 56a57c for yellow, and 50a51 for white. Oats have also declined, with small sales at 31a32c for Southern, and 33a35 for Pennsylvania—closing dull.

Value of imports into the United States:

	1847.	1848.
Wheat		\$194,415
Barley, Rye and Oats	\$1,883	3,683

PROVISIONS.—The market is better supplied with Western Pork, and prices tend downward; sales of uninspected Mess at \$13,50, inspected do at \$14,50a14, and Prime at \$12,50 per bbl. Beef is steady at \$13 a13,50 for City Mess, with small sales. Bacon ...

United States SATURDAY POST.

Philadelphia:
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1869.

A NEW PLAN.

Mr. Eliot, the engineer, in an article of much ability, published in the American and Gazette of this city, urges the construction by the way of the mount of a plank road from the central city in the Mississippi valley, due west, to the central and best harbor on the Pacific coast. The road would be on the parallel of latitude which passes through Philadelphia, Columbus, Indianapolis, St. Louis, the South Pass, and San Francisco, with such deviations as the good policy may point out. He says:

A more plank road, on which coaches could make seven miles an hour, would enable us to go from St. Louis to San Francisco, in one, or, at furthest, in two days, and from New York to the Pacific in less than eighteen days.

But we can do better than this. For we have a railroad essentially made when the planks for a plank road are laid down. All that is done would be to enable locomotives to traverse it in a couple of strips of wrought iron, pinned down in the plank, and covered with a plate of iron.

In fact the railroad can be made faster than a mere plank road; for, by adding the rails, even without the iron, a light locomotive and car could be put on every section that is commenced, and run it to completion materially for the construction of the line. The road can thus be built by steam.

This whole work can be completed in two years, at a cost of some ten millions of dollars. It would be a work which would have been expended previously, in one year or two, on Gilmore's or Peter Grace's share.

The road will not be adapted to the transportation of great masses of heavy trade; for that is not now needed. But it will open the way, in a short time, for the immediate purposes, and serve as a necessary nucleus for the more ample demands of future enterprise.

The proposal is accomplish such a work is in a certain sense, well seen extravagant. But it is not too great a task for the energies of a people of American origin.

Mr. Eliot looks forward to not only one but two or three railroads to the Pacific. His road is merely intended as a pioneer road, and one that can be brought almost immediately into service.

ARISTOCRACY.

It is stated that if the pensions regularly continued to the end of the year, the descendants of the Revolutionary heroes, as a body, will not compound interest, the united sum "would now amount to twelve hundred and sixty millions sterling, a sum which would pay the national debt, and provide for the naval, military, and colonial establishments on the bargain: or would buy up the fee simple of England, at twenty-five years purchase. The Earls of Ailesbury and Cadogan, who bear the same connection, two hundred and seventy millions, would purchase all the railways in Europe, and intersect that country with railways. People then said, when they had Canada in their own possession with the support of his bastards, or William with that of his generals, while it is the boast of England that she has never been beaten out their own counsel! Then they go on calculating how much might be done with the hundred and fifty millions paid to the Marlborough, eighty-four to the Lake, thirty-three to the Carpenter; and the sum is an incalculable amount of consideration at the taxes and the use made of them."

Such calculations as the above beds run to the prominent aristocracy of England, and to which one can be touched very effectually through his pockets.

RICHES OR HEALTH—The number of deaths during the last week in this city was 127—adults 77, and children 50.

From Washington.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

SENATE.

On the 20th ultimo, the Pacific Railroad Bill was under consideration. Mr. Forte moved to refer the subject, with instructions, to the next session of the Military Affairs. He desired that a report should be made of the comparative advantages of the Panama and the Tehuantepec routes.

Mr. Sumner replied with considerable warmth. He was opposed to referring the bill to the Committee on Military Affairs, not that he had any objection to that particular Committee, but to the suspension of the country and of the times to manifold practical decisive action.

Mr. Downe and other Senators wanted more information. Finally the motion to refer was withdrawn—ayes 19.

Mr. Clayton offered a joint resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee to make the contingent report of their country for the electoral votes of the late Presidential election. The resolution was referred.

A bill was reported authorizing payment to the State of Iowa of the three per cent. fund due on certain public lands for education purposes. The bill was taken up and passed without opposition.

Mr. Jeffries offered a resolution directing a survey by a corps of Topographical engineers to ascertain the best route for a road to the Pacific. The resolution was adopted.

The bill to establish additional judicial districts in the State of Texas was taken up and passed.

The Panama Railroad Bill was then taken up and considered.

The consideration having it discretionary with the Secretary of the Navy to make a contract or not with the proprietors of the road, as he might deem advisable, was adopted.

The amendment to prohibit the mails from being transported over the road was rejected.

Mr. Nike spoke against the whole scheme. He thought that the advantages to commerce held out by this bill had been greatly overrated. He had doubts as to the power of Congress to grant such a bill.

Mr. Allen said that the subject was of too much magnitude—the details too numerous—to admit of the passage of the bill this session. In order to test the sense of the Senate, he would move an indefinite postponement of the subject.

Mr. Webster thought that Mr. Allen's motion was premature. He was not prepared to say that the Tehuantepec route, if practicable—but as no proposition of that kind was now before the Senate, he did not know that it would be right of way by the Tehuantepec route could be procured. He was not prepared to vote for a railway in favor of the Panama route.

Mr. Rudder was opposed to this and all other similar measures.

Mr. Clayton agreed with Mr. Webster. He thought that a more elaborate digest of the whole communication had been opened across the Isthmus.

Mr. Jefferson Davis was opposed to such works but at the limits of the United States.

Several amendments were offered during the debate by Messrs. Davis and Niles, but not acted on.

A motion was finally adopted to lay the bill on the table.

On motion of Mr. Dickinson, the Senate went into Executive session, and after sitting with closed doors for some time, rose and adjourned.

On the 1st, Mr. Atherton, Chairman of the Committee of Finance, reported a bill for the paying gold pieces of the denomination of one dollar. Also, in favor of coining a silver dollar (trade dollars.)

The Senate then took up the bill for the relief of the heirs of the Fagots Philadelphia, which was destroyed in the harbor of Tripoli.

An amendment was offered and adopted in favor of the widow of Commodore Decatur and his heirs. The bill was then passed, then passed.

On the 2nd, one hundred and twenty-nine petitions, signed by four thousand citizens of Philadelphia, were presented, praying for a modification in the Tariff.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Senate took up the bill providing for a still further reduction in the present rates of postage, &c.

Mr. Niles made a long and elaborate speech in favor of the bill, showing that the present rate of postage in England is regard to postage reform, and urging upon the Senate the necessity of speedy action, as the session was within few weeks of its close. In the course of his remarks, he was repeatedly interrupted. The bill was further debated, when, on motion, it was postponed.

On the 5th, the Senate met in executive session, being adjourned as usual over until Monday.

On the 6th, Mr. Morgan offered a resolution similar to that offered in the House on Saturday last, relating to the secret history of the Mexican Treaty. After some informal discussion, the further consideration of the resolution was postponed.

Mr. Hunter presented a series of resolutions passed by the Legislature of Virginia, reaffirming the resolutions passed by the same body in 1837, in regard to the principles involved in the Wilmot Proviso, and also in regard to the extension of slavery to territories belonging to the United States. The usual number of copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Brown offered a resolution inquiring into the expediency of establishing a Marine Hospital at Rock Island, Illinois. The resolution was adopted.

The Senate took up the consideration of the bill for a still further reduction of the rates of postage.

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, addressed the Senate in a speech of great earnestness. The principal p rtions of his speech was in opposition to the system now adopted in regard to the ocean mail steamers. In reply to the remarks made by Mr. Niles, as a matter personal, he charged that the system with having turned a somerset on the Tariff question. [Some one asked by question which the Senator N.) had acted in opposition to the party to which he professed to be identified with. Other interruptions were alluded to and animadverted upon.

Mr. Niles replied. He said that if a somerset had been made, he, and not the Senator, was the party. Parties sometimes lost sight of their most cherished principles; but his conscience did not accuse him of hypocrisy in the matter. As for the gentlemen from Ohio, he (Mr. Niles) was not responsible for that which had been attributed to himself. Not only had Mr. Allen made a somerset on the Tariff question, but he had done so at Executive dictation.

[There was a further discussion between these gentlemen, in which frequent allusion was made to alleged political inconsistencies.]

Mr. Pearce was opposed to the free circulation of newspapers. He thought that the interests of the public would not be advanced by such a measure. He was in favor of a low, uniform rate of postage for newspapers.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Dickinson and Westcott, when, on motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On the 20th ult. the House resolved itself into the Whole took up the Naval Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Charles Brown moved to strike out the first section, and addressed the House at length in support of this motion. In the course of his remarks, he read a fresh particular from the slavery question. He reconciliated the course of several of the Northern States on the subject of slavery—quoting Mr. Calhoun's views of the subject.

Mr. Strong took the floor, and concluded his remarks, Mr. Strong took the floor, and addressed the Committee against the Ocean Steam Mail Bill now pending. The Committee rose and reported progress.

On the 21st ult., Mr. Edwards, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported a bill prohibiting the introduction of slaves into the District, either for hire or trafficking in the same. The bill was read twice.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, addressed the House in favor of the bill. He said that the bill met his hearty approval. It was the case of a boon, and he thought it might be improved, by consideration that it was so good as could be obtained under existing circumstances. He hoped the bill would be put into immediate engagement.

Mr. Chapman said that he was a member of the Committee that had drafted the bill; but that he was not satisfied with it. He thought that it was intended, at a proper time, to offer a substitute, which should embody all the constitutional powers, and which would be effective in the suppression of the traffic of slavery, as far as the District of Columbia was concerned. In the meantime, he was convinced that the bill before the House should be perfectly constitutional, and he would therefore vote in favor of having it printed.

Mr. Hamlton was opposed to the bill. He said that Mr. Wood would's remarks had been given in a threatening vein, which, to say the least, was in bad taste. He regarded the bill as but the entering wedge of still further aggressions towards the South. The Government relied for its support on the support by transferring upon the rights of the South and the Constitution itself. Mr. H. concluded his remarks by offering a motion to lay the bill on the table.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative. Yeas 71, nays 117.

Mr. Smith, of Illinois, moved to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole. In making this motion, he craved the indulgence of the House, for the purpose of exercising a strategy-movement. The remarks which he had made on a former occasion, on the same question was before the House, had been wrongly interpreted. Indeed, expressions had been attributed to him, which he had never uttered. Some misstatements which he had uttered, had, by many, been carefully suppressed. He was up to the game, and he therefore desired to be free and to the greatest magnitude; but for all that, he should stand by the South in all that he conceived to be their just, constitutional rights.

Mr. Charles Brown denied that his position was that of a traitor. He was not. He was in the stepping stone traffic in the District of Columbia. He was in favor of the bill as a measure for the protection of the slavery question; and he, for one, was not in favor of sustaining the South in all their vast rights.

Mr. Venable would like to see less professions of Southern rights, who had voted against laying the bill on the table. Here was an opportunity offered of testing their sincerity and friendship. He commended to them their own words and acts. He had not met the question fairly and openly. Many of the Northern members, he said, appeared to be afraid of their constituents.

Mr. Holmes replied. He denied that Northern members were afraid of their constituents. He had represented a free constituency, and voted like freemen.

Mr. Nelson was interrupted (on leave) and interrogated by Messrs. Venable, Holmes, Hunt, Burt and Stevens, which elicited a statement from him not the House.

Mr. Burt, of South Carolina, made a few earnest remarks in defence of the rights of the South.

Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, addressed the House at length in opposition to agitators and agitations. He explained his own course and views on the slavery question, which he had been unjustly assailed by the Abolitionists. In his opinion the great mass of the people of the North were conservative on slavery question. Many of the gentlemen who stand foremost in agitating the question of slavery were not the best men in the country. He concluded Mr. Roney, the Abolition candidate for Governor in Maryland, to the rear, as he might soon admirable, was adopted.

The amendment to prohibit the mails from being transported over the road was rejected.

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Mr. C. W. JAMES, No. 1 Harrison street, Charlestown, Ohio, is our general travelling agent for the Western States, assisted by *James E. Smith, J. T. Dow, T. Gardner Smith, Frederick J. Hance, John W. Armstrong, Lucas Taylor, B. M. Bowen, sr., and W. Hamsley.*

Mr. HENRY M. LEWIS of Montgomery, Alabama, is our general travelling agent for Alabama and Tennessee.

E. MORRIS & Co., are our travelling agents in Mississippi.

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Receipts for the Saturday Evening Post from the 18th to the 25th January.

January 18, received from

Capt. G. Beach	$2 00	Rev. W. Patterson	2 00
Jas. Hall	2 00	Jas. Hall	2 00
Dr. W. Meyer	2 00	O. W. Pomeroy	2 00
J. Hall	2 00	Mrs. M. Hall	2 00
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J. Hall	2 00	J. Hall	2 00
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Dr. Thompson	2 00	Dr. Thompson	2 00
J. Schumacher	2 00	J. Hall	2 00
J. Hall	2 00	J. R. Parker	2 00
J. Hall	2 00	J. Hall	2 00
J. Berger	2 00	F. A. E. Wenzen	2 00
J. Hall	2 00	J. Hall	2 00
S. Reid	2 00	W. D. Harris	2 00
J. Hall	2 00	J. Hall	2 00
J. Hall	2 00	W. D. Tucker	2 00
J. Hall	2 00		

January 19.

J. M. Hancock	2 00	C. Cowbird	2 00
J. Hall	2 00	Mrs. C. Brown	2 00
W. W. O. Gardner	2 00	J. Hall	2 00
J. Hall	2 00	J. Hall	2 00
J. Berger	2 00	Mrs. M. C. Godley	2 00
J. Hall	2 00	J. Hall	2 00
J. Hall	2 00	J. Hall	2 00
Mrs. W. J. Hughes	2 00	J. Green	2 00
J. Hall	2 00	J. Hall	2 00
Miss F. W. Proctor	2 00	J. Hall	2 00
J. Hall	2 00	J. Hall	2 00
J. Hall	2 00	J. Hall	2 00
O. W. Dingman	10 00	J. G. Gerlin	2 00
J. Hall	2 00	J. Hall	2 00
J. Hall	2 00	J. Hall	2 00

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Gallear & Co.	2 00	J. Hall	2 00
J. Hall	2 00	W. Scott	2 00
J. Hall	2 00	J. Hall	2 00
W. H. Hall	2 00	J. Hall	2 00
Mrs. M. A. Reed	2 00	J. K. Keller	2 00
J. Hall	2 00	J. Hall	2 00
W. H. Jordan	10 00	J. Lavalee	2 00
J. Hall	2 00	J. Hall	2 00
J. E. Perry	1 00	J. Lambert	2 00
J. Hall	2 00	J. Hall	2 00
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January 21.

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J. B. Satterthwaite	4 00	J. C. Cassel	10 00
J. Hall	2 00	J. Hall	2 00
W. G. W. Jaeger	2 00	J. Hall	2 00
Mrs. M. Hall	2 00	J. Hall	2 00
Mrs. M. Hall	2 00	J. Hall	2 00
J. Hall	2 00	J. Hall	2 00
D. D. Mayer	15 00	J. P. Carr	2 00
J. Hall	2 00	J. Hall	2 00
Mrs. E. Arnold	2 00	J. Hall	2 00
J. Hall	2 00	J. Hall	2 00
J. Hall	2 00	J. Hall	2 00
Mrs. Day	2 00	O. Greene, jr.	2 00
J. Hall	2 00	J. Hall	2 00
J. M. King	10 00	W. H. Rose	2 00
J. Hall	2 00	J. Hall	2 00
W. L. Lucas	10 00	S. Johnson	2 00
J. Hall	2 00	J. Hall	2 00
C. S. Rowan	17 00		

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R. Reed	2 00	J. L. Cole & Co.	20 00
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S. Barnes	2 00	J. Hall	2 00
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J. Hall	2 00	L. L. Greene & Co.	10 00
J. Hall	2 00	J. Hall	2 00
C. Dudley	2 00	Miss J. D. Moore	2 00
J. Hall	2 00	J. Hall	2 00

January 23.

D. E. Murphy	2 00	J. Hall	2 00
J. Hall	2 00	J. Hall	2 00
Mrs. J. Miller	2 00	J. Hall	2 00
J. Hall	2 00	J. Hall	2 00
J. Hall	2 00	J. Hall	2 00
Mrs. M. Peters	2 00	J. Hall	2 00
J. Hall	2 00	J. Hall	2 00
J. Hall	2 00	J. Hall	2 00
J. Hall

Miscellaneous.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, gives the following account of the difficulties to be encountered in the Overland Route to California. The picture looks a little overcharged, but it seems to be result of the writers experience.

A long, dreary road, of upwards of 2,000 miles, lies before you, without houses, without meat or flour, and in many places without wood, water or grass. You that start across the plains, by the time you reach Santa Fe, New Mexico—a distance of not less than 1,200 miles from St. Louis—will find your ambition and courage fail; and yet though Santa Fe is a paradise to what you will see afterward. By the time you have been fifty days out, which will be the time you will be in going there, (or kill all your oxen and mules,) you will wish yourselves back again at your work in St. Louis—mark my words. You must cook your own meals, which will be fun and sport for a few days where wood, water and grass are plenty, but after you get 100 miles beyond Council Grove, you will hunt in vain for wood, and often for water and grass.

Instead of wood, get your blankets, and two of you go out, take a circle of one mile, and pick up all the buffalo chips, (manure) you can find, which will be scarce, make your fires and cook by the blaze. While two are hunting for fuel, some will have to go for water, others picket out your mules or watch your oxen, others attend to the cooking, some attend to fixing your tent. Be sure and cook enough at night to do the next day, leaving nothing to do in the morning but boil your coffee, harness up and be off. Twenty miles is a good day's travel, two men will use a barrel of flour before getting to Santa Fe, and 200 pounds of good bacon, about 30 pounds of coffee, and if you drink whiskey (a very necessary article, by the way) two men cannot miss using ten gallons. You can travel on foot better than be troubled with a horse, for you certainly can keep up with an ox wagon and in a few days become used to it, which will harden you for the labor when called to use the pick, crow-bar, spade or shovel.

* * * * * * * *

By the time you reach the gold region in California, you have expended some two hundred dollars, worn out all your clothes, become weary from the long march, ate up all you carried with you, had all your tools stolen from you, weak, sick and unable to work, without friends to administer to your wants; without a comfortable house or home—thrown in among thousands of idle, dissipated, unfeeling brutes, intent on gain; penniless, poor, and without strength or means, or friends to assist you; surrounded by vulgar, rough and uncouth rowdies, all engrossed in searching after gold—tattered, ragged and cross—without law, discipline or control—every one his own master—stealing here and lying there—inventing schemes to deprive the unsuspecting of their prospects and loads—laying hands on every thing palatable, wearable or useful; where might and strength determined right, though wrong and "coward guilt to sheltering caverns fly," until sickness, disease and death close the scene. Then you may easily imagine worse than this picture—human vultures preying upon your carcass like cannibals gormandizing in their hoarse laugh over fallen victims! It is, nevertheless, truer than fiction—the pure and certain results of rash and premature enterprise.

BANVARD'S PICTURE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

A London paper discourses on Banvard's Panorama, which is now being exhibited in that city, as follows:

These three miles of canvass have been painted by one man, and there he is, present, pointing out what he deems most worthy of notice. This is his history. Poor, untaught, wholly unassisted, he conceives the idea—a truly American idea—of painting "the largest picture in the world." Some capital must be got for the materials, and the acquisition of that is his primary object. First, he starts "a floating diorama" on the Wabash River, which topples over when people come to see it, and keeps all the company at the pumps for dear life. This entertainment drawing more water than money, and being set upon, besides, by robbers armed with Bowie knives and rifles, is abandoned. Then he paints a panorama of Venice, and exhibits it in the West successfully, until it goes down in a steamer on the Western waters. Then he sets up a museum at St. Louis, which fails. Then he comes down to Cincinnati, where he does no better. Then, without a farthing, he rows away on the Ohio in a small boat, and lives, like a wild man, upon nuts, until he sells a revolving pistol, which cost him twelve dollars, for five-and-twenty. With the proceeds of this commercial transaction he buys a larger boat, lays in a little store of calicoes and cottons, and rows away again among the solitary settlers along shore, bartering his goods for bee's wax. Thus, in course of time, he earns enough to buy a little skiff, and go to work upon the largest picture in the world!

In his little skiff he travels thousands of miles, with no companions but his pencil, rifle and dog, making the preparatory sketches for the largest picture in the world. These completed, he erects a temporary building at Louisville, Kentucky, in which to paint the largest picture in the world. Without the least help, even in the grinding of his colors, or the splitting of the wood for his machinery, he falls to work, and keeps at work, maintaining himself meanwhile, and buying more colors, wood, and canvass, by doing odd jobs in the decorative way.

At last he finishes the largest picture in the world, and opens it for exhibition on a stormy night, when not a single "human" comes to see it. Not discouraged yet, he goes about among the boatmen, who are well acquainted with the river, and gives them free admission to the largest picture in the world. The boatmen come to see it, are astonished at it, talk about it. "Our country" wakes up from a rather sullen doze at Louisville, and comes to see it, too. The upshot is, that it succeeds; and here it is in London, with its painter standing on a little platform by its side explaining it; and probably, by this time next year, it and he may be in Timbucktoo.

PREACHING IN THE WEST.

Old Mr. Jacob ———, an itinerant preacher in the West, who, like a lawyer in bygone times, had to ride his circuit—had an appointment one day a mile or two North of the Conemaugh River, near its head, a little thunder-gust stream that would rise in a freshet ten or fifteen feet in as many hours, and run dry again, almost as quick. He reached the Southern bank one day when the river was behaving its very worst. The people on the other side called to him that it was above "ride-able order," and he "mustn't ventur." But Jacob had his appointment to keep, and as his rule was "no postponement on account of the weather," he did "ventur." His horse was strong and his heart stout, and the river was not very broad; but it was a little deeper and wickeder than he had contracted for. Near the opposite shore the tide was too much for him, and he began to go down stream rapidly, the current drifting him towards an eddy that was raging like a whirlpool. He saw it and made a vigorous effort to grasp the branch of a tree that hung over the swollen water. It broke in his hand and the chances seemed desperate. Firmly grasping the pummel of his saddle, he cried out in his stentorian preaching tones, "Lord, Thou hast promised to be with Thy servants in difficulty, and it is pretty near time to do something." The next moment he was rolling in the waves and thrown against the bank. The folks who had warned him against the attempt quickly fished him out, and after a little more rolling and shampooing on the shore, "he came to." His first words were, "now, if I had my horse, it is still time to keep my appointment.—*Republic.*

Important to Wagon Makers.—A Mr. Seeley, of Carlisle, Schoharie county, N. Y., has recently secured a patent for an improvement in wagon making.

It is for connecting the fore axle to the bolster or body of a wagon, in a firm and substantial manner, and dispensing with the use of the old-fashioned hounds, block-tongue, sand board and sway-bars, avoiding the necessity of having the bolster and axle for the king-bolt; making at least five dollars less expense for ironing the vehicle to which it is applied, and the same saving in the expense of the wood-work. The coupling is effected by the use of two cast-iron circular plates, bolted, one to the bolster and perch, and the other to the axle, which are connected together by a peculiar-shaped cast iron bolt, in such a manner that the fore axle cannot be separated from the body of the carriage without first removing one of the fore wheels, and turning the axle in a position at right angles with its working position; which, it will be seen, brings one arm of the axle directly under the perch.

A Squirted Speech.—The following is a literal report of part of a speech, made no matter where, for all will admit that it comes directly to the pint:—"Well, the question to be excuse-sed is, wether ardent spirits dose no body no good or not. I confer and distend that it don't, no how, wether taken in glasses or pints. Just think of our puritanical ancestors of future days—they lived to a most numerous age, if the Holy Scripters tell the hull truth; so I go the entire hog, that ardent spirit ain't no good—so I include that it don't, Mr. Cheerman."

The Irishman's Window.—A gentleman residing in Albany, as the story goes, seeing an Irishman removing an embankment from a dwelling, inquired—"Patrick, what are you doing?" "I am opening the cellar window, to be sure." "And what are you doing that for?" "May it plaise your honor," said Patrick, "to let out the dark."

PAY THE PRINTER.

[We commend the following lines to those of our subscribers who are in arrears. They may think a few dollars can be of no great importance to us, but when thousands of them come to think thus, it becomes a serious matter.]

ORIGINAL "LONG TIME AGO."

Here comes winter, here comes winter,
Storms of hail—and snow—and sleet—
Pay the Printer, pay the Printer,
Let him warm his hands and feet.
Here comes winter, here comes winter,
Whitening every hill and dale;
Pay the Printer, pay the Printer,
Send your money by the mail.
Pay the Printer, pay the Printer,
All remember his just due,
In cold winter, in cold winter,
He wants cash as well as you.

Merry winter, merry winter,
It will be if all do right,
Pay the Printer, pay the Printer,
Do the thing that is polite.
Happy winter, happy winter,
Hark the jingling of the bells;
To the Printer, to the Printer,
What sad tales their music tells!
Ah! poor Printer!—ah! poor Printer!—
Your subscribers frolic all
In the winter, in the winter,
But ne'er think of you at all!

BOOKS FOR THE FIRE.

Young readers—you whose hearts are open, whose understandings are not yet hardened, and whose feelings are neither exhausted nor encrusted by the world, take from me a better rule than any professors of criticism will teach you! Would you know whether the tendency of a book is good or evil, examine in what state of mind you lay it down. Has it induced you to suspect that what you have been accustomed to think unlawful, may after all be innocent, and that may be harmless which you have hitherto been taught to think dangerous? Has it tended to make you dissatisfied and impatient under the control of others? and disposed you to relax in that self-government without which both the laws of God and man tell us there can be no virtue, and consequently no happiness? Has it attempted to abate your admiration and reverence for what is great and good, and to diminish in you the love of your country and your fellow-creatures? Has it addressed itself to your pride, your vanity, your selfishness, or any other of your evil propensities? Has it defiled the imagination with what is loathsome, and shocked the heart with what is monstrous? Has it disturbed the sense of right and wrong which the Creator has implanted in the human soul? If so—if you have felt that such were the effects that it was intended to produce—throw the book into the fire, whatever name it may bear on the title-page! Throw it into the fire, young man, though it should have been the gift of a friend; young lady, away with the whole set, though it should be the prominent furniture of a rosewood bookcase.—*Southey.*

SING ME THE SONG.

BY CHARLES G. EASTMAN.

Come, sing me the song that you sang years ago,
When we sat by the soft-flowing brook,
With the flow'rs we had pick'd from the bank, in each hand,
And the light of first love in each look;
Though the green grass has faded and withered the flowers
That our forms in that summer day pressed,
And more loves than one in each bosom have been
Since that a too well cherished guest;
Yet, sing me the song that you sang years ago,
When we sat by the soft-flowing brook,
With the flow'rs we had pick'd from the bank, in each hand,
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Come, sing me the song that you sang years ago,
When your cheek like the morning was fair,
When the sweet elder blow and the strawberry vine
I twined in the curls of your hair;
Though your cheek has grown pale, and your hair has grown grey,
And your lip lost its mulberry red,
And a thousand bright hopes that we talked over then,
Like the passion that nursed them has fled;
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When we sat by the soft-flowing brook,
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Clippings.

☞ The London Daily News has doubled both its size and price. It is the organ of the Liberals—and is conducted with marked ability and enterprise.

☞ It is stated that the extreme Republican papers of Paris are not successful,—that they are all published at a loss. *Le Peuple* has a circulation of 12,000; about one-third of what is needed to pay expenses. *La Republique* prints 43,000, but all are not always sold.

☞ M. de Longueville, a Frenchman, who died lately at the age of 110, had been married ten times, espoused his last helpmate at 99, and had a son at 101.

☞ Lieut. Maury cites numerous facts to prove the existence of a rock, very near the surface of the water directly on the track to Europe. Captain Walsh is almost positive that he saw it on his last trip, and describes it as appearing about the

United States SATURDAY POST.

HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

Philadelphia:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1849.

REMOVAL.

Our subscribers will please take notice that we have removed the office of the Post, from No. 30 Chesnut Street, to No. 66 South Third Street, first house below the Girard Bank. Our office is in the second story, above that of the North American.

TO POSTMASTERS.

We trust our old friends, the Postmasters, will exert themselves and get up large clubs for the mammoth Post; or if they do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, that they will show our Prospectus to some other influential and responsible person who will be willing to do so. We think there need be no great difficulty in getting subscribers to the enlarged paper, as those who will take the trouble to compare it with the other weekly papers, cannot fail to perceive that it outshines all competition. Let it be remembered, also, that *the postage is just the same on a first class paper, as on the meanest and poorest of the small reprints.*

NOTICE.

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State as well as of the town in which they live.

Post Masters or others sending for a club, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address when they can do so conveniently.

A WORD IN SEASON.

A large number of our friends will please bear in mind that they commenced their subscriptions last year with the first number of the enlarged paper—that of the 4th of March. Now if they are as well satisfied with us as we are with them, we trust they will do us the favor to hand the Post about a little among their neighbors, and see what can be done in the way of extending the benefits of cheap and good literature. While we are free to acknowledge that our list has been greatly increased the last year, we are equally free to say that the height of our ambition is not yet attained. We have laid ourselves out for a circulation of 100,000—and shall not be satisfied short of that number. We intend to do our duty, and if the public do theirs, we shall show to the world *what has never yet been seen*—A PAPER WITH A LIST OF 100,000 SUBSCRIBERS. We think it has been left to America, the chosen land of newspapers, to produce such a paper—and we do not see why the Post should not go down to posterity, as the *first* paper that ever had that many subscribers.

Such is our aim. Our subscribers up to this present 10th of February have done nobly. And we have thought well to give that large number of our friends whose subscriptions expire with the last number in this month, sufficient notice to enable them to do even more nobly. Be stirring then, friends, and let us know as soon as possible how many thousands of new subscribers we are to add to our March edition.

OUR PREMIUM.

We hope our friends have not forgotten our Premium offer to the town sending the largest number of names. Last year Salem, Ohio, took the premium with only 129 subscribers. This year Salem is receiving its papers gratis. Any one of five hundred towns could do better than Salem did if it would try.

A PREMIUM.

The Post Office of any town in the Union, from which we shall receive the greatest number of subscribers to the Saturday Evening Post, during the year between the 1st of November, 1848, and the 1st of November, 1849, (the papers to be mailed to such Post Office, or to subscribers through it,) shall be entitled to a continuance of the whole number of the subscriptions *gratuitously*, for one year after the expiration of the year for which their subscriptions shall have been paid.

The papers will be continued on, either to the subscribers themselves or to the agents through whom we may receive the orders for quantities, and to whom the package or packages may be directed, or to both, if there should be both in the same town, as the case may be.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

General News.

THE POPE IN THE UNITED STATES.

The invitation given by some of the Catholics of New York, to the Pope to view this country as a place of refuge, excites the indignation of the Freeman's Journal, (a Boston Catholic paper) which discourses in the following extraordinary language upon the subject:—

The Exile of His Holiness.—In the touching pastoral of Bishop Maginn, in another column, will be found an allusion to the asylum that His Holiness might find in the Republic of the United States. This is all very well as a poetic hypothesis; as a proposition, however, it makes our blood thrill with horror. No! Sooner than that impracticable absurdity should occur—sooner than the consecrated foot of the Vicar of Christ should bear him to a soil where more than half of the public press would insult him, and more than half the remainder exhaust themselves in efforts to make political capital out of him; sooner than he should come to a land where more than

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A NEW PLAN.

Mr. Eller, the engineer, is an active and skilful gentleman, published in the American and Gazette at Ohio city, that the construction of one thousand of a plank road from the central city in the Mississippi valley, to the West, to the central boat harbor on the Pacific coast. The road would be one hundred feet wide, which passes through Philadelphia, Columbus, Indianapolis, St. Louis, the South Pass, and San Francisco, with such deviations as a good policy may point out. He says:—

A more plank road, on which coaches could reach seven miles an hour, would enable us to go from St. Louis to San Francisco, in ten, or at furthest, twelve days, and from New York to the Pacific in less than eighteen days.

But we can do better than this: for we have a railroad essentially made when the planks for a plank road are laid down. All that is then wanted to enable locomotives to traverse it is a couple of strips of wood to confine ground down to the plank, and covered with a plate of iron.

In fact the locomotive can be made faster than a mere plank road; for, by adding the rails, soon without the iron, a high locomotive can be made to put on every section that is commenced, and not a mile need remain unfinished for a single season.

The road can then be built by steam.

This whole system may be accomplished in two years, at a cost of some two millions of dollars per mile. The present system has been expended during the last ten years more than three hundred millions of Spanish dollars.

The road will not be adapted in the transportation of great masses of heavy trade; for that is not the present want. It will, however, be adapted to meet for the immediate purpose, and serve as a necessary machine to create a much more extensive future enterprise.

The proposal to accomplish such a work is so brief a period, will seem extravagant. But it is not too great a task for the present spirit of American skill.

Mr. Eller looks forward to not only one but two or three railroads to the Pacific. His road is merely intended as a pioneer road, and one that can be brought almost immediately into operation.

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TRAVELLING AGENTS.

Mr. C. W. JAMES, No. 1 Harrison street, Charlestown, Ohio, is our genuine travelling agent for the Western States, assisted by *James B. Smith, J. T. Dent, T. Gardner Smith, Frederick J. Hunter, John W. Armstrong, Isaac Taylor, S. H. Bowen, &c. and W. Armstrong.*

Mr. HENRY M. LEWIS of Montgomery, Alabama, is our travelling agent for Alabama and Tennessee.

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Subscriptions will be received at either of the above mentioned Depots.

OUR MAIL RECEIPTS.

Receipts for the Saturday Evening Post from the 26th to the 30th January.

January 26.

Capt. O. Buck	$1.00	Serv. W. Patterson	2.00
Jos. Hoffman	1.00	Jas. Hamilton	1.00
Dr. W. Harper	1.00	O. W. Pomeroy	1.00
J. Hoffman	1.00	Jas. Hamilton	1.00
W. W. Casey	1.00	Jas. Hamilton	1.00
J. Hoffman	1.00	Jas. Hamilton	1.00
J. Hoffman	1.00	Jas. Ham

Selected Poetry.

LIFE'S COMPANIONS.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

When I set sail on life's young voyage,
What was it wished I most to have?
Not to chart an night and day
Through the perils of the way.
With set vessel compasses to steer
Three companions lead and cheer,
Dearer far than friend or bride:
Therefore of the dreary wonder,
Kind in head they come together,
Step-sisters of one side.

One was health, my busy comrade,
Cheery-cheek'd, and sister of Hale
Through my youth we were of cheer,
And my drink her water clear.
One was thrift, kind-cheek'd with fun,
Who was still-eyed Prince of Spirit, a
Who, though ever the world's slave,
Wishing gave me coin reliance;
And though sometimes in evil I debase,
Smash'd my pillow when I slept.

One was Hope, my dearest comrade,
Never friend was dearer to me;
Brightest in the darkest days,
Hope, in the roughest ways,
Dance for then all the rest!
And though Wrath, her Parent, her Patron
Ignorant'd with me for the rest,
None of better, stronger nerve
Naught need I in life's young morning
For their lovely company.

Oh, that I so blindly follow'd!
To the last yourself of wreck!
Though I've gained the prize of gold,
One, alas, and lived in riches,
I have lost my comrade, Health!
Cast, ingrated, the world follows,
Stands in' enjoyment from my top—
Hope me, that I cannot quit her,
Mother my clamour reconcile later,
Basis her sweet voice to me!

Was a me for! Fame allured me—
She no false, and I as blind!
Sweet her smiles; but in the chase
I have lost the happy two
Of my comrade, Power of Mind!
And instead, Remorse, pale phantom,
Treads my last wheeler I go,
All the day I see her scowling,
Hear her voice at night her hovering,
Wildly fleeing to and fro.

Last of all my dear companions,
Hope! sweet Hope! believed on yet!
Do not from my side depart,
Do not leave my lonely heart
All to darkness and regret!
Heart and soul are now my voyage
Of the gloom-encompass'd sea.
But not comrades with hopeless eye,
Whatever the wind and weather,
Will I steer, dear Hope, with thee!

Dim thine eyes are, turning earthward,
Shadowy pain and thin thy form.
Turn'd to Heaven those eyes grow bright,
All thy form expands in light,
Soft and beautiful and warm.
Look, then, upwards! land me heaven-wards!
Guide me o'er this withering sea!
Pale Remorse shall fade before me,
And the gloom shall brighten o'er me,
If I have a friend in thee.

Sketches of Travel.

ENGLAND
FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

In two recent productions of your ingenious countryman we have a strongly and singularly contrasted report of the condition of this nation of England. Mrs. Kirkland's, given in the *Union Magazine*, is showed, direct, and such as would appear itself to the mass of observers: Mr. Emerson's, from his Lecture delivered before the Boston *Mercantile Library Association*, is, on the other hand, at once, fanciful, and rather personal: in his own poetic fashion, and idiosyncrasy. In writing of England, Mr. Emerson is thinking of England and England-ishness, in fact takes an English view of England: Mrs. Kirkland is more concerned for her own country and countrymen in their relations to the same: the common-sense—the typodic is ably argued on either side—Book ones and the exclusive admirers of "Over the water" will go with the Boston Philosophe per; the Public and existence at large will, we are greatly inclined to believe, vote with the plain-spoken New Yorker. Free for the one—prejudice for the ture, with an allowance for the imaginative nation of the aspect, which will be the case with all the newspapers.

ENGLAND, BY MR. EMERSON.

He subscribes to the dominion of that power which the English now hold, and have held for centuries. After looking at her manufactures, material all over the land; her commerce, her agriculture, her arts, and wistaverling the steppe-stone of the world, and the wright and, one is convinced that if he would see the best developments of common sense (the standard sense), he must go to England to witness it. The land, in every part as like a garden, shows the triumph of labor; the fields look as if finished with the pencil, not the plough. Every arable spot has been cultivated, and everything turned to the best possible use.

England, indeed, is a huge mill, a great hotel, where everything is provided in man's mind. On the railroads we rode twice as fast, and with one half the exertion, that we do upon our rails. All England is a machine—everybody moves on a railway—in England-men ever touched the ground. England has the best working climate in the world; it is never too hot or too cold; it rains like fair our November days in the early part of the month. The only drawback which Mr. Emerson might state, and one he does not allude to, which renders day and night too nearly alike, and makes it painful at times to read and write, to the man he called the dark, dense smoke of many of the manufacturing towns, this serious pervading and complicated evil, fogging, at times, every surrounding object.

The Englishman enjoys great health and vigor of body. They are larger than Americans. One hundred Englishmen taken at random would weigh one hundred pounds more than the same number of American selected in the same manner, and yet the skeleton is said not to weigh more. The Englishman is strong, round, and full, and presents a stout, respectable, and healthy appearance. The women even have think-set forms, and seldom a tall, spare Englishman is seen. The figures of the days of athletic married, since, some of them nine hundred years old, which adorn the churches all over England, present the same types of character as the living performance. Enjoying vigorous health, they last well, and many aristocratic persons are perfectly preserved. They are great eaters, and claim that a good supply of food is absolutely essential to health. They have more constitutional energy and vigor than we have. Like their horses, they have good and hardiness. Food is the national characteristics—the oatmeal, the porter, the noblemen, the bishop, and even the women have it; the common man runs over with it.

An Englishman speaks with his whole body—his statement is powerful—his manner is unlabial. He may growl at the petty annoyances of a hotel, but he has abundance of self-command. But the "eyes of his eyes" are turned to his backbone, and only move with his trunk. Whatever else may find the Englishman will be not. He has strained for a thousand years, and will continue to exist, as his character now seems as strong as ever it could be.

Be sure the Englishman does not build enough for his numbers, and what the statement contary demonstrates he builds ill-ats, wharves, warehouses, &c., without number. In all that the Englishman is a great deal of waste—offering the threat, he gives avoidance of strength. It is not the land for faint hearts.

One thing is very remarkable among the people, and that is their total neglect of each other. Each one chooses, dresses, eats, walks and runs just as he pleases, and his neighbor pays no attention to him, so long as he is not interfered with in the least. This independence of man are trained to neglect, but because each one is trained in mind his own business. Personal eccentricities are allowed here, and no one observes them. Each islander is an island himself, repeating in quiet and tranquil waters.

It is very certain that the Englishman has no small confidence in the power of his nation; that he sees very little about any other—foundations, who visited England frequently during the last century, and an Italian author, who wrote in 1800, were both quoted in this connection. The Englishman is insolences, and has always been so. If a handsome foreigner is seen among them the people declare it is a pity that he is not an Englishman. This arrogance is his birthright. His praise is to tell you it is "an Englishman" in character; and the highest praise is to say "as an Englishman," "I should not blame you here," as Englishmen." Now this pride is admirable in some respects.

The English surpass all others in general culture—more men are harmoniously developed. They are quick to perceive any meanness in an individual. And it is reasonable that they should have the best of those features which their wealth and power are want to generate. But it is not in the Englishman to have a taste for fedency, and of our State independence; and to be learn to lay republican at its proper door, instead of grudgingly awarding it to the living, raising, gaining, &c., what are called true English virtues. They are virtues of the pocket, and respectable, and have the nicest care of their wives, pollies, guns, &c. But these are tribes. trust. disappointment to find that there was any uncertainty attending the reception of ten twenty from us. We ought to feel very patient under that anger about repudiation.

* * *

A contrast in the other direction is to be found in the railway carriages, which are so arranged, as to make as striking and as dangerous a display as the distinctions of society in England class. It would seem in this, as in other respects, that the English have purposely a provision for that class—a large one in every free country—who, although not abundant in wealth, are educated in their tastes and habits, and so sensitive in feeling, as the rich; to whom dirt, and discomfort, and coarseness are dangerous, just in the same degree that they are to the hereditary nobility. There are three or four classes of railway carriages; the first exhibiting more than strength, with waste too roomy for Daniel Lambert, and great projecting ears of cushion, which may be very comfortable to the body, but which are decidedly offensive in the daguerreotype, to those who adopt the old maxim of "keep the feet warm, and the head cool." The second class carriage—the one in which Mrs. Kirkland rode—is the one in which we suspect himself of being half French, and deserters, in his own looks, tones, and manner, a triangle and a half-Frenchman at least. He had been before quite unconscious. The natural maxims and sentiments are such as he loves and believes, and are just what make his pride and glory as home; just what form the favorite assertions of a fourth of a fifth reason per the institutions which are supposed connect with these maxims in England, are those against which he has been a sworn enemy from his cradle. The most ordinary observation shows him that these are the points on earth more substantially free than the English: more free to act, speak, write, abuse their governors, and to worship their God in manner, burn haystacks, or do any thing that may pertain to the privileges of a self-governed people: and the same observation makes evident the fact that to people are more dazzled by such a display of luxury, and more extremely wealthy insolence; more ambitious of the smallest rise in the social scale; more anxious to keep the decent form; more ready to swell, with all their breath, the sails of society, and more willing to endure any thing when he hears a nobleman of immense wealth pouring out the overflowing of his honest soul in the sentiments of brotherhood, of devotion to the interests of the laboring classes, of contempt for the shows and appliances of fortuitous situation and he goes back to London in a perfect glow of delight, writes home his discovery that he has been all wrong—mistaken in his ideas of the English aristocracy; that they are fine fellows, after all as good democrats as can be found even at Albany. The next day he happens to be standing in St. James's Park, when the Queen is passing in the Queen's drawing room; and in one of the most gorgeous of all the equipages, round which throng clustered the lowest of the low, and the most degrading of all the liveries, he recognizes his democrat of the county meeting. What would he have to say about man after yesterday's letter? He has the American in England walks in a sort of mystification. His ideal of the mother country was made up from books and from his father's books, his grandfather's time, and sealed by the whole world's love and good opinion. He did not, of course, expect to find Shakspeare; but he had unconsciously endowed the whole nation with something of the high-bred personality—the sympathy and sense and narrow prejudice. He knew that Milton is

"The single wonder of a thousand years."

but he had, by a pleasant illusion, admitted a vague notion that the dignity and independence of Milton's books, his sympathy with the people, and his love of liberty, were national; we may take the liberty to express by this figure the somewhat romantic expectations which he had acquired from the land of our literature. It is a matter of course—the first most Americans have to encounter—the illusion that we act upon without believing. It is natural for us to suppose that the Englishman's every instance is a matter of fact, more reliable somehow than any other. We have been educated to believe that we must have some constitutional resemblance, some fruitful sympathies. It is a natural error, but for mighty ease, for by greatness, for by love of her.

But she does not love us. With all the large exceptions that we would gladly make—with all the private kindness that is accorded to a portion of the Americans vaguely, we are looked upon by a few of her noble spirits—

"Spirits that live together
In regions mild of calm and serene air
Above the smoke and stir of this dim spot—"

and whose more expanded sympathies enable them to see in the spirit in which we welcome—England, social England, looks upon her American children with coolness only over which the cold shade of distance, scorns their admiration, views their efforts at imitation with a look of pity, and generally avoids recognizing their claims to respect. Accepting to herself a superiority that is never to be questioned, she makes it the sole ground of her showing in her presence any other quality than that of inferiority. If we cause an annoyance; if we begin with an acknowledgment of hopeless inferiority; if we are willing to allow that in other than the single particular, important or trifling, is to be wrong—she will insist that we are in fact in fact not of complacency; abate a little of her superciliousness, and acknowledge that we are not foreigners after all—that we are, even then, the good sense which perceives English infallibility a considered rather as an individual matter of fact than a principle. The disagreeable something which universal Europe has agreed to call that word—all but in case, at an innumerable distance; despising flagellies; will after every kind of unexpected, new or novel in society—in short, in all sorts of revelations, republishing; self-glorifying; and forming English books, loving money to the point of flagging slaves; cherishing tobacco; eating eggs out of wine-glasses and drinking with a knife—these are the points we wonder, and the materials for this monstrous idea of our country are various. Individuals are to be found who are capable of judging herself what they are, but no American would be found who could judge them. Society can be at a loss to enumerate the leading ones. The corner of our cock of offence is not the same; that old standard of comparison is successful, and, moreover, so particularly and peculiarly associated with by the mingled blood and blundering arrogance of the mother country, which, by a trifle quite ludicrous when one considers the matter, would be enough to strange for half a century more at least. She is practicing every day to shake us off—to ignore—and may thank this dear bought wisdom for the present stability of St. James's, such as it is. It is for want of some such offering the teaching that the sacking of the French for her great power. But we do not always appreciate the description of good fortune.

The next station—for this is one of the first things that strikes an American—is the foundations of an airy fabric—is perhaps not unlikely to be the war of 1813, which broke down every body's pride, and left every one's sense," and awakened her to the fact that Americans against Englishmen makes very difficult fighting indeed for Englishmen. So much of England's arrogance is founded upon her past success in all matters dependent on brute force, that a blow in that quarter tells deeply. She would be better content that we should produce a new Shakspeare, though she would be very wise in acknowledge him. In the department of mind she has not quite forgotten her ancient ambitions, for here it is her glorious ones that give vent to public sentiment. Military and naval

The Chronologist.

SCINTILLATIONS OF HISTORY.

COMPILED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY EDWARD E. MULL.

Jan. 28, 1705.—Peter the Great exposed at Petersburgh, in the Gulf of Finland, at the age of 33, and the Czar's pranks of his reign. This monarch gave a new life to the Russian empire; he molded it into an entire nation and its authority, by dispensing his troops, by the force of arms, and by the introduction of European customs, giving vigor to commerce, and encouraging arts and sciences. He was a man of the utmost firmness and impetuosity which it never stopped before the Czar's power.

Jan. 29, 1774.—The storm of a petition presented by Dr. Franklin, as agent for American Affairs, were handed before the Eagle's Privy Council, when George Grenville, Wedderburn, afterwards Earl of Rosslyn, in a speech before the Council, pointed the finger of scorn at Franklin, whom on the Doctor. The philosopher had, however, sent a message to the British Ministers and Lords—Letters in the event of the contest between America and Britain.

Jan. 30, 1660.—Assault on Saragossa in Spain. The surrender of St. Maurice and Count Augustine were taken by the French. Jones, Lieutenant Master carried the city. The Spanish made a most desperate resistance; a corps of Italian was formed for its defence; every house being obliged to be taken, up wards of 600 were taken by being undermined.

Jan. 31, 1788.—Birth of Robert Peel, the year of his age, at Bath, Richard Brinsley, usually called *Dicky* Sheridan. He was a man of very rich and very powerful conversational distinction, but less ever ready and attracting in eloquence, epigrams and taste. His own prosperity was of long duration, and he died in a state supported by the gambling and intrigues can be said to deserve sympathy; but at length age and infirmities approached: and he died in a state of poverty, which, though it was never to the last, it appeared calculated to one great man and to the world, was a source of bitter grief to his friends. His substance in consequence he sold; and in the last years of his life he was a prey to the most miserable poverty in prisoners, vanity and pomp. He was buried at the expense of the corporation, at the Abbey Church of Bath.

The Moralist.

COMMON BLESSINGS;
OR,
A Review of the Past Year.

"I hope," said Mrs. Simpkins, "I shall have more to be thankful for at the close of the year 1849, than I have had during 1848." "I hope so, too," said her husband, "for the past year has been nothing but trouble from beginning to end."

"How can you say so, Maria," remarked Mrs. Hopkins, her mother-in-law. "I am sure I don't see what great trouble you have had; your husband and children have been well, and that alone is a sufficient subject of gratitude for the whole year. You have had a good house and a good fire to keep you warm, and a better fare."

"You are always pointing me, mother, to somebody who is worse off than I am, while I am thinking of those who are far better off than myself."

"It is best to remember our mercies, child."

"And who can forget their trials, I should like to know? I know I had my peace in my kitchen for months! Have I not been constantly changing help? And now Bridget says, that as I raise her wages, she shall leave me next week."

"As Bridget appears to be a good girl, perhaps, dear, you had better give her another quarter a week, and thus secure a good cook."

"I don't, mother; she may go as soon as she chooses."

"But, Maria, you won't get a girl under four dollars a week, and your family pays that."

"Then I will go without; I will do the work myself."

Mrs. Hopkins knew well enough where the work would fall; if Bridget left; she had heard a long list of complaints.

"I hope in forty-one misery will be plenty! Then I have found it the last year. I suppose you agree with me in that case, mother, as in no other."

"Well, I don't know, child, but we have had every thing for our comfort, and some luxuries, too. Samuel has been kept from the cholera, and how much better is that than to whom we know, who have lost all they have in the world!"

"I can't say," continued the complainant, pretending not to understand yet; "but I know that I am tired."

"Go—go!" screamed the judge, "there's a fellow falling! go!" The Lord pity the generals who had a regiment like you to command! Show him the door, Mayer!" and our hero soon found himself at liberty.

He was never summoned again to train, during his residence in Tennessee!

Mrs. Patterson on California Gold.—"Dear me," exclaimed Mrs. Partington, rather cowfully, "how much a man will bear, and how he will go, to get this soddened dross, that Mammon has called it, and for which the root of all evil is named! Sheridan had the wisest idea when he said, 'Base is the slave that pays.' In building a monument to running the upper wire through first, and then the lower, in the manner that the second wire is ten inches below the upper, and of which are of No. 10 wire. The third wire is placed ten inches below the second, and of No. 12 wire. The fourth wire is six inches below the third, and of No. 14 wire. In observing the true sores of wire in the horizontal distances of the remaining lower wires apart, are 5, 5, 4, 4, 3, 3, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1